

OVER CAUTIOUS

A well-known lawyer, cautiously trying not to convey property he did not own, made a deed of his home, describing it by walls and fences. In fact his walls and fences were not on the line. They included ground he didn't own and omitted ground he did. Now the title is in a mess. Moral:—Insure when you buy and when you build.

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\$900,000 GRAFT IN CAPE MAY COUNTY

Judge Black Presents Accusations Against Freeholders to Grand Jury.

INDICTMENTS ASKED

Citizen Investigators Report Big Waste, Mostly in Road Building.

MILEAGE FRAUDS SHOWN

\$400,000 Deposited in One Bank and Not One Cent of Interest Collected.

CAPE MAY, April 12.—The Board of Freeholders of Cape May county was charged with irregularities involving approximately \$900,000 in connection with road building, in a report made to-day to the Grand Jury by Justice Charles U. Black of the Supreme Court.

The report was based upon four months of investigation of the affairs of the county by a special committee ordered by the court.

Justice Black advised the Grand Jury that unless it found indictments against the persons involved he would discharge its members and see personally to the calling of another Grand Jury.

The report, commenting upon an increase of \$3,475 in personal expenditures of the Freeholders in 1920 over 1919 (they are allowed \$3 a day and 3 cents a mile for travelling expenses), says: "It may be that the Freeholders have devoted to the county's business the days for which they have charged, but in the course of our investigation we have failed to notice any business of such magnitude as to require so many days' services. Especially is this true when from the instances herein related it clearly appears that very little if anything was done to protect the affairs of the county and to conserve its interests, and that its affairs were conducted in a most careless, wasteful and illegal manner which indicates an utter lack of care and attention."

It then charges that the Freeholders collected the three cent mileage and then approved automobile bills used by them in travelling to the board meetings, and that they received this money illegally as it is "perfectly obvious the mileage provided by law was intended to pay their travelling expenses."

In addition to "extravagant expenditures of money in road building, careless management and inefficiency" it is also charged that the county had more than \$400,000 deposited in one bank. Despite the fact, no interest was paid on this money.

Among the instances cited of money alleged to have been wasted on road work was one road, costing \$28,500, which paralleled a good road already built and which was placed on marshy ground almost useless in dry weather and impassable in wet.

MRS. JOSEPH PULTZER ROBBED ON PARIS TRAIN

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 12.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer of New York and Miss Maud Macarow, with whom she was travelling, were robbed by a thief who entered their sleeping compartment on the train from Cannes to Paris. The thief forced them to hand over a gold travelling clock valued at \$200, but Mrs. Pulitzer succeeded in securing her jewel case.

The police are said to be on the trail of the thief, who left the train at the next station.

BRITISH MINERS REJECT OFFER OF SETTLEMENT

Continued from First Page.

workers were holding out against a strike without taking a ballot and that the railwaymen were unwilling to strike without the transport workers.

Late to-night a large motorcycle patrol of military and secret service agents left London by train for an unknown destination. Among them were men who have specialized for Scotland Yard in work against the Reds.

The Premier had contributed a striking argument against the proposals for confederating the wages and profits of the rich mines and giving them to the poor ones.

"There is no other industry in the country to which it would be possible to apply such a system," he said. "Take engineering, for instance. It would be inconceivable to call upon the firms of Newcastle and all the east coast to contribute from their profits toward the upkeep of engineering in Cardiff. Evan Williams (president of the Mining Association) has already pointed out the anomalies of the system when applied to farming, which I think is a better illustration, because the anomalies and variations there are dependent on the quality of the soil and climate, and just the natural conditions that make the mining industry more prosperous in one area than another."

"You have thick seams near the surface in one area. In other areas you have thin seams very much lower down. Providence is responsible, and we have to adapt ourselves to its wants whether we like it or not, just as some of us have pretty thick seams above here (touching his head) and others are pretty thin. We may establish national boards in order to equalize us and legislate to put us under control. We may even set Government departments to direct us, but you may depend upon it that the man who has a rich seam will always come out better than the man who has a poor seam. That is something I do not dare criticize, otherwise I might get into a region of blasphemy worse than the region of politics."

Herbert Smith in his closing speech said: "We came here, Mr. Prime Minister, not expecting much and we are not disappointed. It is a bad thing when the case has to be won through women's and children's stomachs."

"Mr. Prime Minister, before we leave, let me say this: This is a serious thing for the country and we realize it. Would to God that we could avoid it, but we cannot make the settlement which you indicated here to-day."

TRANSPORT WORKERS SUSPEND STRIKE PLAN

Government Proposes Standard Wage for Miners.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 12.—A telegram dispatched to-night to the various branches of the transport workers declares: "The strike decision of last week, so far as the transport workers are concerned, is suspended until further notice."

The message adds: "The situation is still critical."

The Government submitted eight proposals to the miners' and owners' conference. They were accompanied by a declaration that the miners' demands for a national pool of profits might prove practicable, but that the miners' other main demand, a national settlement of the wage question, was impracticable. The proposals concluded:

"If and when an arrangement has been arrived at between the owners and the miners as to the rate of wages to be paid in the industry, fixed upon an economic basis, the Government will be willing to give assistance, either by a loan or otherwise, during a short period, in order to mitigate the rapid reduction in wages in the districts most severely affected."

In making the proposals it was stated in behalf of the Government that a pooling arrangement, whereby miners and owners in every mining area should be compelled to contribute to a common pool for equalization of wages without regard to the capacity of the mines was not feasible without resumption of complete and permanent control by the State.

A purely voluntary scheme, it was declared, would inevitably break down, even if it could be started. Control would deprive those engaged in the industry of the necessary incentive to production, the productivity of the mines would be depressed, the cost of production would increase, the indus-

try would suffer in foreign markets and the increased cost of coal would handicap foreign trade.

The Government made the following suggestions:

A standard wage in each district, to be a first charge on the proceeds of the industry.

The principle on which the standard wage shall be fixed for each district shall be the subject of discussion at the present conference.

The method of adjustment of wages in each district in excess of the standard scale shall also be determined nationally, and any complaint referred to a national committee, comprising equal numbers of owners and miners.

In determining the standard wage regard should be had not merely to the price of coal but to the possibility of improving wages by reducing the cost of production by increasing economy and efficiency and by closer cooperation between owners and miners.

The question of the relation of the owners' standard profit to the miners' standard wage, and the division of any surplus profits shall also be immediately submitted by the present conference with a view to determining what percentage the profits of the owners ought to bear to the wages paid in the industry.

MANNIX PROPOSED FOR SEE OF DUBLIN

Australian May Succeed Late Archbishop Walsh.

DUBLIN, April 12.—The possibility of Archbishop Mannix of Australia being nominated to succeed the late Archbishop of Dublin, who died last Friday, is being talked of in Ireland.

The Catholic laymen have no direct influence in appointments of high dignitaries of the church, but it is said that if the sentiment of a considerable element of the communicants of the late archbishop's diocese is considered by the nominating board there is no doubt that Archbishop Mannix will be included in the list of the three prelates which is submitted according to the prescribed custom of the Vatican.

A more unique development of the Irish situation could scarcely be imagined than the appointment of Archbishop Mannix as Archbishop of Dublin. The churchmen with whom the correspondent of the Associated Press discussed his possible appointment to-day said they knew of no technicality which would prevent Archbishop Mannix from resigning his position in Australia and being transferred to Ireland.

In connection with the death of Archbishop Walsh the newspapers recall the opposition of the British Government to his appointment thirty-six years ago. In this connection the *Freeman's Journal* says:

"What was known to be a Nationalist. What was worse, he was known to be independent in mind, so whatever influence the British Government could muster at Rome was mobilized to prevent his nomination being ratified."

ROME, April 12.—The Pope to-day received, in farrowed audience, Archbishop Mannix of Melbourne, Australia. In a long and cordial conversation he expressed the hope that a satisfactory settlement of the Irish question may be reached. Archbishop Mannix is proceeding to France to visit the battlefields.

GALLIENI MADE MARSHAL

PARIS, April 12.—Gen. J. S. Gallieni, former Minister of War and Military Governor of Paris, who died in Versailles in May, 1916, received to-day the posthumous dignity of a Marshal of France by unanimous vote of the Senate.

FREEDOM OF CITY VOTED TO VIVIANI

But Special Message From the Mayor Was Necessary to Grant It.

For the second time within a week an emergency message from Mayor Hylan was necessary yesterday to enable the Board of Aldermen to grant the freedom of the city to a distinguished visitor over the protest of a single Alderman. Alderman Abraham Beckerman, Socialist, held up for an hour the resolution of Alderman William F. Quinn, Republican, honoring Rene Viviani, France's special envoy to this country, and finally the board had to take a recess of ten minutes while President F. H. La Guardia appealed to the Mayor for a message, which would eliminate the necessity of unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the resolution. It then was passed by a vote of 52 to 10. Alderman David J. Stewart, Republican, joining with the four Socialists in opposing the resolution.

Explaining the opposition of himself and associates, Beckerman called Mr. Viviani a "renegade Socialist" and declared that he once was head of a labor organization in France similar to the I. W. O. of this country. "I oppose the resolution," he said, "because of the personality of Viviani, but I would gladly vote the freedom of the city to any one except a traitor to Socialism."

Alderman Bruce M. Falconer, whose lone opposition checked last week the efforts of the board to grant the freedom of the city to Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, became incensed yesterday when he was unable to have his name recorded as a co-sponsor of the Viviani resolution.

In reading the resolution the clerk mentioned only the name of Quinn as introducer. Falconer leaped to his feet and demanded to know why his name had not been read also. Vice Chairman William F. Kennally, presiding, asked the clerk to answer Falconer's question. The clerk replied that Quinn had instructed him not to read Falconer's name. Quinn then said that Falconer had asked that he be allowed to add his name to the resolution and that he had no objection.

The Vice Chairman then explained that the clerk told him that Falconer had come to the desk and attempted to put his name on the resolution, and when Quinn was asked about it had objected with the words, "To hell with him"—referring to Falconer. Quinn denied using the language and the clerk was corroborated by others. The resolution will be spread upon the minutes without the name of Falconer.

BRITISH COMPANY TO START MEXICAN LINE

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Consul B. F. Yost of Sonora, Mexico, informed the Department of Commerce to-day it was reliably reported that negotiations were in progress between a British steamship company and the Mexican Government for the establishment of a steamship line from San Francisco and the Pacific ports of Mexico.

The plan contemplated placing six 304-ton British steamers suitable for passenger and cargo trade, under the Mexican flag, he said, to serve the ports of La Paz, Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Acapulco and Salina Cruz.

MEXICO CITY, April 12.—Rebel followers of Gen. Francisco Murguía were dispersed near Saltillo in the State of Coahuila yesterday, according to reports received by the War Office to-day. Federal troops are said to be closing in on Gen. Murguía and hope to effect his capture soon.

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